

## BISSOLATI'S DEATH IS A BLOW TO ITALY

Former Socialist Leader De-  
serted Party When Bolshe-  
vists Stepped In.

ADMIRER BY ALL CLASSES

Work and Teachings Did Much  
for Democratization of His  
Native Land.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and New  
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and New York Herald.  
Rome, May 8.—With the death of  
Leonida Bissolati, whose funeral ser-  
vices were held to-day, Italy has lost  
one of the most robust intellects and  
a most picturesque figure in her political  
life. The State paid for the funeral  
and representatives of the King at-  
tended.

Bissolati began his career as a law-  
yer in his native city of Cremona, and  
made his debut in politics about twenty  
years ago. When he was elected to the  
Chamber of Deputies for the first time  
on the Socialist ticket. He was for  
many years the leader of the Italian  
Socialist party and was the founder  
and editor of several Socialist publi-  
cations, among which was the *Avanti*, to-  
day the party's official organ.

In spite of the fact that he engaged  
in many political battles, which have  
become historical, and that he was even  
put under arrest on several occasions,  
he never lost the profound esteem and  
admiration of the country at large and  
even of his bitterest opponents, for his  
watchword was always "Political hon-  
esty and love of country." Bissolati  
was numerous political writings and  
speeches were always read and listened  
to with the greatest attention by So-  
cialists and non-Socialists as well. His  
work and teaching contributed vastly  
to the complete democratization of the  
Italian nation.

With the rise of the new, and, ac-  
cording to Bissolati himself, inconsistent  
and irresponsible Socialist element in  
Italy and other European countries,  
Bissolati severed all connection with the  
party the soul of which he had been  
for so many years, and fought con-  
stantly against its Bolshevik tenden-  
cies. Socialism, as conceived by him,  
must aim at a gradual evolution of  
the social system with a view of bring-  
ing about the greatest amount of good  
to the largest number of people in the  
commonwealth.

Leonida Bissolati was the most en-  
thusiastic supporter of the allied cause  
in the great war. He not only worked  
to induce Italy to enter the war and  
to lead it to victory, but he also  
brought up in the Chamber of Deputies,  
but he enlisted in the army with the  
rank of a sergeant of the "Alpini,"  
and although past 55 he fought bravely  
in the Alps until he was wounded se-  
verely and was forced to abandon the  
field.

Among other things Bissolati will  
be remembered for his most lovable char-  
acter and the simplicity of his man-  
ners and dress. The soft wide brimmed  
hat that he always wore, and which was  
as much a part of him as the big cigar  
of "Uncle Joe" Cannon is now  
called by all Italians "Hat a la Bis-  
solati."

## ANNUNZIO CAPTURES ITALIAN STEAMSHIP

Sends Anti-Submarine Craft  
to Seize Vessel.

TRIESTE, May 8.—Capt. Gabriele d'An-  
nunzio captured to-day the Italian steam-  
ship *Barco Fejervary*, bound from Trieste  
to California with a cargo of grain. The  
post despatching two anti-submarine craft  
to make the capture, which occurred in  
Quarnero Bay. The captain of the ship  
was ordered to proceed to Fiume.

The *Barco Fejervary* is a steamer of  
3,800 tons gross, built in England in 1902  
and owned in Fiume.  
Fiume has been under strict blockade  
for a fortnight past, according to recent  
advice, which declared the Italian au-  
thorities had placed a complete cordon  
around the city, guarding the approaches  
by both land and water, to prevent sup-  
plies reaching the insurgents under  
D'Annunzio.

## NEAR FISTICUFFS IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

President Adjourns Session  
Owing to Disorder.

Rome, May 8.—Disorders arose yes-  
terday in the Chamber of Deputies dur-  
ing debate on the Government's foreign  
policy and prevented the taking of a  
vote of confidence in Premier Nitti's  
Cabinet.

Negotiations conducted by the Pres-  
ident at the San Remo conference, espe-  
cially relative to the Adriatic question,  
were made the basis of sharp criticism  
by Deputies Federzoni, Nationalist, and  
di Cesare, a follower of Baron Sonnino,  
Foreign Minister in the Orlando Cab-  
inet. Other speakers joined in the at-  
tack, which gradually changed into crit-  
icism of the whole policy of the Govern-  
ment.

Deputy Bombacci, Socialist, was bit-  
ter in his denunciation of the Cabinet  
in employing Royal Guards to occupy  
postal and telegraph offices during the  
strike. The Socialist members nearly  
came to blows with neighboring groups  
and the session became so disorderly  
that it was adjourned by Vittorio Or-  
lando, former Premier and President of  
the Chamber. Premier Nitti made a  
brief address, insisting that his course  
was approved by a majority of the  
members.

Robert Underwood Johnson, the Amer-  
ican Ambassador, and his wife, accom-  
panied by T. Hart Anderson, Jr., Second  
Secretary of the Embassy, were present.

## BILLIONS ALREADY PAID, GERMANS SAY

Include Lost Ships and Prop-  
erty in Lost Territory.

BERLIN, May 8.—An official inspired  
statement regarding contributions al-  
ready made by Germany to the Entente,  
published in the *Tageblatt*, apparently  
indicates the line the German repre-  
sentative will adopt at the Spa conference.

The figure of 1,000,000,000 marks, re-  
presenting at least 1,000,000,000  
marks; state property in the ceded terri-  
tories; 7,000,000,000 marks; material for  
the work of restoration, animals, ma-  
chinery, dry coal, German cables, etc.,  
2,500,000,000 marks; German merchant  
shipping, 8,250,000,000 marks.  
The list mentions the amount derived  
from the liquidation of German con-  
cessions abroad, Austria-Hungary's, Tur-  
key's and Bulgaria's debts to Germany,  
are nominally 7,000,000,000 marks. It is  
pointed out also that customs dues and  
taxes in the occupied territories are re-  
tained by the Entente.

Beyond indicating in a recent informal  
communication to the Entente that the  
date set for the Spa conference was  
likely to inconvenience the German dele-  
gates, owing to its proximity to the elec-  
tions, the German Government has made  
no official request to have the por-  
tals postponed. This announcement  
was made in a statement issued this  
morning in connection with the Paris  
rumor that Germany was seeking a  
later date.

## PARIS DENIES BERLIN SEEKS DELAY AT SPA

Continued from First Page.

readjustment, will make no effort to in-  
terfere with the Allied schedule.  
The Brussels report furnished the text  
for many articles in the French press  
to-day. In some it was declared that  
the German Government was trying to  
use the Spa conference to insure its re-  
election, knowing that if the conference  
was held immediately before the elec-  
tions the result would be no disappoint-  
ment that the Government would be de-  
feated.

There appears, however, to be no  
ground for this French view. On the  
contrary every reason exists for believ-  
ing that Germany will profit greatly by  
Spa developments, as the British are  
working unceasingly to effect a reason-  
able attitude on the part of the French.  
While the controversy over the  
amount of indemnity to be demanded  
of Germany and the method of payment  
is running high, a significant feature of  
it is that there is a steady drop in the  
amount mentioned. Ninety billions of  
marks is the sum most frequently men-  
tioned here now.

Daily it is becoming more apparent  
that the Spa conference is the result  
of the failure of the Reparations Com-  
mission to function as the treaty  
makers intended it should and that  
the conference will assume its chief duty.  
Disappointment at the Reparations Com-  
mission is widespread. It is another  
example of the impracticability of the  
elaborate organization conceived last  
spring, and which has such plenar-  
power as to hold the key to the whole  
world's economic situation.

It has not been able to handle a single  
question put before it, its members be-  
ing fearful to act decisively, awaiting  
always for orders from their respective  
Premiers, which immediately brings in  
the political factor. Scarcely a start  
has been made on the organization  
which was to cover Germany and re-  
port on her condition.

## LEAGUE'S EXPENSES TO JULY \$1,250,000

About \$485,000 of the Budget  
Goes for Salaries.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The budget of  
expenses of the League of Nations from  
its organization up to July 1 will total  
approximately \$1,250,000. The figures  
will be presented to the league council  
at its home meeting. This sum in-  
cludes both direct and indirect expendi-  
tures, the latter covering preliminary  
costs of numerous commissions and  
other bodies, and the total represents  
the complete organization period of the  
league machinery.

Salaries represent the heaviest items  
in direct expenditures, totalling \$485,000,  
while the international labor office at  
\$290,000 ranks first among indirect  
costs, with the Commission of Inquiry  
to Russia second at \$105,000.

## AMERICANS SHARE IN GERMAN ELECTRIC CO.

Take 25,000,000 Mark Block,  
Quarter of New Issue.

BERLIN, May 8.—Dr. Walter Rathenau,  
president of the German General  
Electric Company, surprised the share-  
holders of that organization to-day by  
the announcement that a prominent  
group of American financiers had pur-  
chased a 25,000,000 mark block of new  
shares, part of the 100,000,000 increase  
in the capital stock. The announcement  
was a complete surprise, although Pres-  
ident Rathenau said that negotiations  
had been initiated several months ago.  
The Americans will pay on the basis  
of the prevailing exchange. They vol-  
untarily consented to restrict their vot-  
ing power in connection with their stock  
and agreed that the block shall remain  
intact, under the surveillance of a com-  
mittee of three, two of whom will be  
German and the third an American.

Dr. Rathenau stated that the protec-  
tive measure had been adopted to pre-  
vent American or other foreign inter-  
ests from gaining ascendancy in the  
company's affairs. Discussing the pres-  
ent economic situation, he told the  
shareholders that the company was am-  
ply supplied with raw materials and that  
the employees generally were showing  
an inclination to work uninterruptedly.

## TURKS HAVE MONTH TO DISCUSS TREATY

Document to Be Presented to  
Them in Paris Next  
Tuesday.

FRENCH IN URFA TRAPPED

Nationalists Promised Safe  
Conduct, but Massacred  
Them After Leaving.

PARIS, May 8.—The Council of Amba-  
sadors decided to-day to give Turkey a  
month to consider the peace treaty  
which will be presented Tuesday to the  
Turkish plenipotentiaries in the clock  
room of the Foreign Office. The cere-  
monial of presentation will be of a for-  
mal but simple character.

By the Associated Press.

ALEPPO, Syria, May 7.—The slaughter  
of the little French garrison which evacuated  
Urfa on a promise of safe conduct  
by the Turkish Nationalist troops after  
the town had been besieged for sixty-one  
days is described in the diary of Gen.  
Woodward, accountant for the American  
Commission for Relief in the Near East,  
who was an eye witness of the massacre.

He escaped and returned to Urfa after  
several hundred French soldiers had been  
killed or made prisoners by the Nationalists.  
The French were ambushed by the  
tribesmen in violation of an agreement  
made by Namiq Effendi, who came  
from Angora as the Turkish Nationalist  
Government's representative, the diary  
says, and promised the Frenchmen  
safe conduct if they would evacu-  
ate. At that time the French had only  
four days' rations left and had eaten  
all their horses and mules, and evacu-  
ation was considered inevitable as the  
garrison was greatly outnumbered by  
the enemy.

Gen. Woodward says in his diary  
that he saw the Turks killing the  
French wounded on the field and that he  
and an officer of the gendarmie saw  
prisoners killed by the Turks after they  
had surrendered.

"Namiq Effendi agreed to protect the  
Christian population, provide a guard  
of gendarmie and a transport of sixty  
camels and thirty horses if the French  
would leave," the diary says. "The  
garrison evacuated at 1:30 o'clock in  
the morning."  
"We were suddenly attacked from the  
rear and from both flanks while  
we were moving as a column spaced  
at regular intervals. The order was  
given to deploy and this was carried  
out into the hills occupied by the enemy,  
who almost surrounded us."  
"Of the French detachment of 500  
only 132 soldiers and one officer re-  
turned to Urfa. The remainder pre-  
sumably were killed."

After the French evacuated Urfa the  
conditions there were reported greatly  
improved for the American relief work-  
ers, as supplies of water and fuel had  
been cut off and provisions were nearly  
exhausted.

On April 21 a party of American re-  
lief workers, including Mrs. Richard  
Mansfield, was uneventfully escorted by  
the Turks from Urfa to Aleppo. Miss  
Margaret Weller of Bloomsburg, Pa.,  
who remained at Urfa, was hit by a  
spent ball during the siege, but her in-  
jury was very slight.

## TURKS MUST RESPECT RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Armenians, Greeks and Other  
Non-Muslims Protected.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Provisions safeguarding the rights of minority populations make up a large portion of the  
Turkish treaty of peace. A summary of  
the treaty was received to-day.  
Fourteen articles are devoted to protection of the Armenians, Greeks and  
other minority populations which under  
the pact will remain within the new bound-  
aries of Turkey. In general these ar-  
ticles follow the lines of the treaty of  
June 28, 1919, between the allied Powers  
and Poland for protection of the Polish  
minority peoples.

One of the things Turkey agrees to  
do under the treaty is to annul all con-  
cessions to Islam which have occurred  
between November 1, 1914, and the com-  
ing into effect of the treaty. The nation  
of the Sultan also undertakes to assist  
in the recovery of men, women and chil-  
dren of wholly or partly non-Muslim  
parentage who have adopted the Islamic  
faith since November 1, 1914, and who  
are claimed by their families or com-  
munities.  
Racial minorities are given freedom  
to establish, manage and control chari-  
table, religious and social institutions,  
schools and other educational establish-  
ments, a right previously exercised ex-  
clusively by the Turkish Government.

## VILLA SEEKS TO JOIN MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Declares Armistice and Asks  
to Take Part.

JUARRES, Mexico, May 8.—Francisco  
Villa has declared an armistice with the  
revolutionary forces, pending a decision  
by Gen. Adolfo de la Huerta, the revo-  
lutionary commander in chief of the revo-  
lution, as to whether Villa will be al-  
lowed to join the movement, a former  
Carranza officer who arrived here from  
Chihuahua City, declared to-day.

The rebel leader was reported at  
Meoqui, near Ortiz, twenty miles south-  
west of Chihuahua City, with 200 men.  
The agreement to suspend hostilities  
was reached following a conference held  
at Ortiz between Miguel Trillo, Villa's  
private secretary, and Gen. Eugenio  
Martinez, commander of the Chihuahua  
City garrison.  
Villa agreed to remain in the vicinity  
of Meoqui until his relation to the revo-  
lutionary movement should be defined.

## MEXICO CITY TAKEN, SAY BORDER REPORTS

Continued from First Page.

taken yesterday by Mexican revo-  
lutionists, according to unofficial reports.  
The Federal garrison offered no resis-  
tance, it was said. Train service was  
suspended to-day south of Mexico City,  
about 100 miles south of the border. The  
cause of the suspension could not be  
learned.

AQUA PRIETA, Sonora, May 8.—Gen. P.  
Elias Calles, commander of troops in  
northern Sonora, stated to-day to the  
Associated Press that he had received  
a telegram from Torreon informing him  
of a revolutionary attack being made  
upon the suburbs of Mexico City, and  
expressed no surprise at news the cap-  
ital had fallen.

According to a telegram received at  
military headquarters here to-day Gen.  
Alvaro Obregon was due to arrive at  
Torreon within two miles of Mexico City,  
at 8 o'clock this morning to take com-  
mand of troops to attack Mexico City.

## MORGENTHAU EAGER TO GO TO MEXICO

Senate Not Likely to Confirm  
Him Just Now.

Special to THE SUN and New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The name of  
Henry Morgenthau, nominated for Am-  
bassador to Mexico, will remain before  
the Senate for consideration by that  
body. Rumors that Mr. Morgenthau  
would ask that his name be withdrawn  
are denied by him, and it is understood  
there is no disposition on the part of  
President Wilson to make any change in  
his nomination.  
There is little likelihood of Mr. Mor-  
genthau being confirmed now, the pos-  
sibility of the Senate being that it would  
seem like definite encouragement of the  
Carranza Government to send a new  
Ambassador there at this time.

"I do not intend to request the Pres-  
ident to withdraw my nomination as  
Ambassador to Mexico," said Mr. Mor-  
genthau last night. "I heartily welcome  
the opportunity to undertake to render  
the great services involved in this po-  
sition, and as I have utilized the time  
since my nomination was sent to the  
Senate to familiarize myself with present  
conditions in Mexico I am willing  
and ready, notwithstanding any risk in-  
volved, to promptly assume my duties  
after confirmation by the Senate."

## GEN. FELIX DIAZ GIVES UP ALL HOPE

His Once Strong Army Now  
Only Five Men.

The revolutionary forces with which  
Brigadier Felix Diaz, nephew of the  
"Iron Man of Mexico," set out about  
two and a half years ago to overthrow  
the Government of Venustiano Carranza  
have dwindled to five men, according to  
a man who is closest to the Diaz move-  
ment. The capture of Gen. Diaz by the  
Carranzistas could have been effected at  
any time in the last six months that  
they had come upon his rendezvous in  
the fastnesses of the Mountains of Oaxaca.  
Men who supported the Felix Diaz  
cause and since childhood have been in-  
timate friends of Porfirio Diaz's nephew  
admitted last night that they had lost  
hope of his success.  
That Gen. Diaz recognized the hope-  
lessness of his cause also was shown. A  
letter just received from him by a friend  
here tells of the Diaz plight. In it he  
voiced no complaint, but frankly said  
he realized that support had been with-  
drawn from him; that friends upon  
whose constancy he banked had fallen  
away from him; that nothing was left  
to him save life, and this he was ready  
to yield up at any time in support of  
the cause he felt was just and right.

## BIG OUTBREAK IN SILESEA IS FEARED

German and Polish Propagandists  
Continue Bandyng  
Sensational Charges.

BERLIN, May 8.—Whatever the out-  
come of the elections in upper Silesia  
there will be trouble. In the view of a  
large number of upper Silesian Germans  
and Poles with whom an Associated  
Press correspondent talked during an  
extensive tour of the plebiscite zone,  
Entente officials in upper Silesia were  
reluctant to discuss the question of the  
future of that great mining district, but  
believe that if the Poles win the re-  
moval of 500 of the most active German  
agitators from the district would insure  
peace.  
The Interallied Commission is criti-

cised sharply by Polish sympathizers,  
who complain that it failed to take the  
necessary measures to protect Polish  
demonstrators from German attacks.  
The incessant activities of the Polish  
and German propagandists who contin-  
ually are bandying sensational charges  
and counter charges already have created  
tension which is likely to result in  
widespread disturbances. The Poles,  
feeling themselves free at last from  
German domination, to which they have  
so long been submissive, now are vocif-  
erously venting their grievances, which  
hitherto they could only nurse secretly.  
This new found aggressiveness infuriates  
the Germans, who affect to despise the  
Poles as being culturally inferior to the  
Prussians.

The temper of the contending factions  
is such that further clashes are believed  
inevitable.  
During the last few days a number of  
the commission's civilian employees have  
been carrying revolvers at Oppeln, where  
excitement is intense. It is understood  
the commission is keenly apprehensive  
that the present force of French and  
Italian troops is insufficient to cope with  
a big outbreak and laments the absence  
of the American and British military  
contingents.

Since the riotous riot Sunday incident  
the restraining influence on the Ger-  
man agitators is the fear that general  
disorders would cause the commission to  
invite cooperation of the Polish troops.  
The belief is widespread among the Ger-  
mans that Gen. Lerond, head of the  
commission, is only awaiting a pretext  
to ask the Polish Government for mili-  
tary assistance. According to the Ger-  
mans, Poland has an army near the  
frontier composed largely of Polish  
Americans, who fought with the Amer-  
ican Expeditionary Force and were de-  
mobilized in France.

Since the riotous riot Sunday incident  
to the Polish demonstrations French sol-  
diers have been doing some guard duty  
hitherto performed by the German se-  
curity police. At Oppeln soldiers are  
protecting the Polish consulate and two  
Polish newspapers.

The commission has not yet indicated  
when the elections will be held. It is  
understood the commission feels that it  
is only fair to give the Poles a sufficient  
time to conduct an educational cam-  
paign among their people. Both sides  
are being afforded ample scope for  
propaganda, provided it does not incite

to disorders. The commission appar-  
ently is reluctant to hold the election  
until the excitement abates, but it is  
debatable whether delay will not in-  
crease rather than diminish attention.  
"The Associated Press would do the  
commission a signal favor if it would  
explain to the world the great difficul-  
ties or our task," said Gen. Lerond.  
"The peace treaty is our law. Our only  
object is to carry out its provisions with  
justice and impartiality."

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—Thirty-six thou-  
sand people of the second plebiscite  
zone of Schleswig have signed a declara-  
tion against the proposal to interna-  
tionalize Flensburg, according to Bern-  
adotte. This declaration has been sent  
to German representatives attached to  
the International Commission for Schles-  
wig.

Germany Gets Dutch Credit.  
BERLIN, May 8.—An agreement be-  
tween Germany and Holland has been  
signed by which Germany receives credit  
amounting to 200,000,000 guilders, ac-  
cording to the *Vossische Zeitung*.

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Gowns, wraps, sports costumes, blouses, hats, sweaters and  
fashionable trifles—all the clothes that a smartly  
dressed woman will wear this Summer and all the "little  
things" she will wear with them.

We have dedicated this page to a display of a few of our  
newest warm-weather frocks for women. The pictures tell the  
story of style—the prices speak for themselves—and the point  
of ultimate importance is that the quality is Best's. To  
dress well and spend wisely make your selections here.



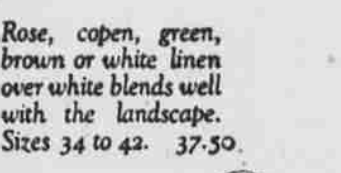
Navy, blue, black, or-  
chid, sunset or white  
voile with tucks and  
fleur trimmed collar.  
Sizes 34 to 44. 29.50



"Portrait of a lady" in cool  
navy or black voile with  
white dot, crisp organdie  
collar and cuffs. Sizes 34  
to 44. 37.50



It looks like Georgette, but it  
really is in striped voile. Navy  
and tan, copen or black with  
white. Sizes 34 to 44. 32.50



Rose, copen, green,  
brown or white linen  
over white blends well  
with the landscape.  
Sizes 34 to 42. 37.50



The lady in the Colonial chair  
wears a morning dress of An-  
derson gingham. Black, lav-  
ender or blue and white check  
trimmed in white percale.  
Copy of an import. Sizes 34  
to 40. 35.00



Paris approves flutings—  
so does the little bird.  
Black or navy voile with  
white dot. Sizes 34 to  
42. 35.00



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that a slim line results from  
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and plaids in this novel silk skirt  
make it all the more indispensable  
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Think of saving 17.00 on a skirt  
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Lengths 33 to 37 inches

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